



**PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL ZONES AND INVESTMENT MOBILIZATION**  
**USAID WB/G SO1: EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES**  
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<p>The Employment Impact of Upgrading the Industrial Areas of Ramallah, Al Bireh and Hebron</p>
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SUBMITTED

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TO THE

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## **I. Background**

TSG-PRIZIM, on behalf of USAID, is investigating the potential impact of upgrading utilities and infrastructure in the Ramallah, Al-Bireh and Hebron industrial areas. The upgrading of utilities (electricity, water, sewage, and telephone lines) and infrastructure (roads and streets) in these industrial areas is expected to increase business activities and consequently sustain current employment and generate new job opportunities.

TSG-PRIZIM contracted Massar Associates to conduct the survey.

## **II. Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this survey was to investigate the potential for employment maintenance and generation in three industrial areas in the West Bank, should improvements be made to utilities and infrastructure. More specifically, the study was to determine:

- A. What types of businesses exist in the industrial areas.
- B. How many were employed before the Intifada (September 2000).
- C. How many employees are currently employed.
- D. How many jobs would be possible if industrial area utilities infrastructure were upgraded.
- E. How many jobs would be possible if access to supplies, employees and markets were improved.

## **III. Methodology**

The following steps were implemented:

### **A. Sample selection**

- To determine the sample size and selection, a list of all businesses located in the industrial areas was prepared using the database of the Chambers of Commerce in the three areas.
- The list was refined through telephone calls to all businesses in the list. It was found that some businesses were closed, that others were located outside the boundaries of the industrial areas, and that others were not in a manufacturing industry. For example, groceries were removed from the list.
- The list was further refined through field visits to the three industrial areas. The final list identified approximately 107 businesses in the Ramallah industrial area, 81 businesses in the Al Bireh industrial area, and about 415 businesses in the Hebron industrial area.
- A sample size of 50 businesses was selected in the Ramallah and the Al Bireh industrial areas, representing 47 percent and 62 percent of the total populations respectively. In Hebron, 60 businesses were selected representing about 15 percent of the population. The sample size was considered representative of the population and provides a statistical confidence level of 95 percent.

**B. Survey administration**

- A questionnaire was designed and tested to be administered to a random sample of businesses in the three locations.
- Each industrial area was divided into several blocks and a random selection of businesses was made.
- The owner of the factory/workshop was interviewed.
- The results were summarized by industrial area.

**C. Database design and data entry**

- An Excel spreadsheet was designed to record and analyze the data collected.
- Data entry and cleaning were done in three sheets.

**D. Analysis and report writing**

- The data were analyzed in summary sheets and a report of results was drafted.

**IV. Findings**

The following sections provide a summary of findings in each industrial area, including the number of businesses, the lines of business, the current utilities and infrastructure, the impact of upgrade on employment, and respondent-requested up-grades.

## **A. Ramallah Industrial Area**

The Ramallah industrial area is located southeast of the city and occupies an area of 1,000 acres. Over 100 businesses operate within the Ramallah industrial area, employing approximately 1,500 people. These businesses represent a wide range of sectors including metal work, marble cutting, equipment and machinery, furniture, and a number of others.

### **1. Current Utilities and Infrastructure**

Electricity, water and telephone lines do not cover the entire industrial area and are only expanded by utility companies when there are applications from new businesses that want to operate in the industrial area. Roads, streets and sewage need development. The sewage system currently covers between 70-80% of the zone.

The industrial area needs improved management of solid waste disposal and the sewage system needs to be improved. The public municipal trash dump near the industrial area is one of the primary causes of environmental pollution in the area and is constantly expanding in size.

Security needs to be improved throughout the industrial zone, as there is currently no regular surveillance to protect against theft and damage. The area also lacks ATM machines and banking services.

### **2. Impact of utility and infrastructure upgrades on employment**

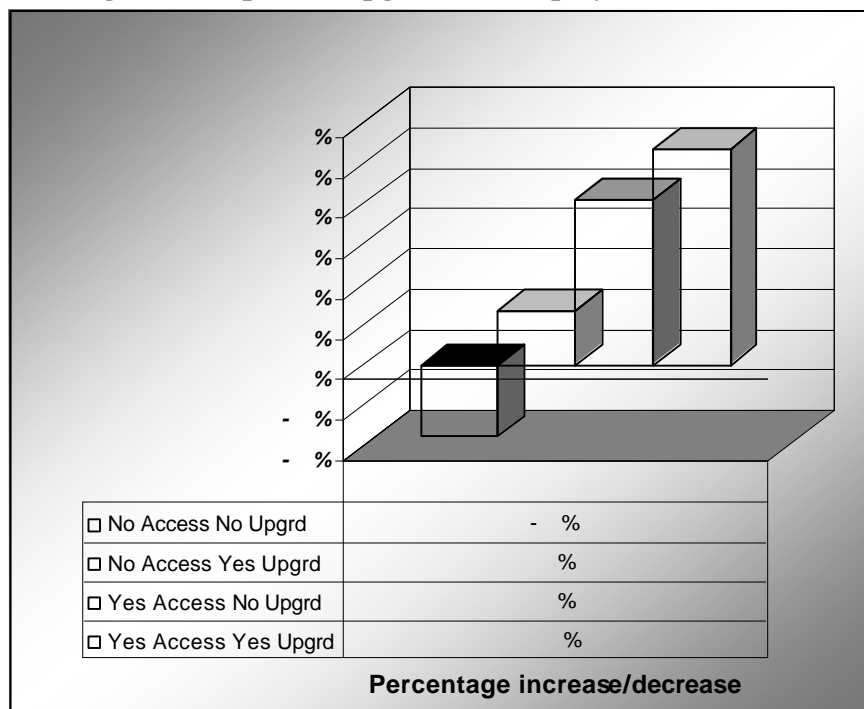
The following results show employment figures prior to the Intifada (September 2000), current employment, and potential employment under three scenarios of utility infrastructure upgrade and access to supplies, employees, and markets.

- Question 1 (Q1): What was the level of employment prior to the Intifada (September 2000)?
- Question 2 (Q2): What is the current level of employment, with the current infrastructure utility capacity and current restricted access to supplies, employees, and markets?
- Question 3 (Q3): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets remains restricted?
- Question 4 (Q4): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?
- Question 5 (Q5): What is the expected employment level if the current industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is not upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?

**Table 1: Summary of Employment Results of Ramallah Industrial Area**

Business Line	No.	Total and percentage change based on current employment	Q 1	No Access		Yes Access	
				Q2 No Upgrd	Q3 Yes Upgrd	Q5 No Upgrd	Q4 Yes Upgrd
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	5	Total	103	55	34	72	79
		% Change		-47%	-38%	31%	44%
Manufacturing of non-metallic products	5	Total	64	42	46	64	73
		% Change		-34%	10%	52%	74%
Manufacturing of chemicals and its products	8	Total	83	73	61	98	112
		% Change		-12%	-16%	34%	53%
Manufacturing of food and beverages	6	Total	288	184	267	402	430
		% Change		-36%	45%	118%	134%
Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	10	Total	161	112	133	176	212
		% Change		-30%	19%	57%	89%
Workshops	7	Total	59	22	26	61	69
		% Change		-63%	18%	177%	214%
Others	9	Total	202	137	225	267	318
		% Change		-32%	64%	95%	132%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>1293</b>
		<b>% Change</b>		<b>-35%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>107%</b>

Source: Survey results

**Figure 1: Impact of Upgrade on Employment-Ramallah**

- No Access/No Upgrade Q2: Since the beginning of Intifada, total employment decreased by 35 percent with the most notable decrease in the workshop sector such as aluminum, metal,

blacksmithing and others (63 percent). The least affected by the Intifada is the manufacturing of chemicals and its products (12 percent).

- No Access/Yes Upgrade Q3: If the political situation will not change, thus access to the industrial area continues to be difficult; the upgrade of the industrial area would generate 27 percent increase in employment.
- Yes Access Q5 and Q4: If the political situation improved, thus the industrial area is accessible, and accompanied with upgrading of the infrastructure, employment would increase by 107 percent, far exceeding its levels prior to the Intifada. However, if the political situation improved without upgrading the infrastructure, employment would increase by 82 percent, also exceeding its levels prior to Intifada. By isolating the political factor effect on employment (Q5- Q4), the potential increase in employment as a result of the upgrade is about 25 percent.

In conclusion, the results show that in general employment in the Ramallah industrial area would increase 25 percent as a result of the upgrade; limited access has a serious impact on the ability of business to recover, to compensate for the lost skilled labor, on cash flow, on purchasing power and other business viability factors.

*For more details, refer to Annex 1.*

### 3. Specific Respondent Recommendations

The following are respondents' recommendations to improve the services and general environment of the Ramallah industrial area:

- Enhance and expand electricity networks.
- Organize streets and sidewalks to improve transportation problems.
- Improve the roads.
- Enhance and expand the sewage network.
- Enhance and expand water networks.
- Provide street names for easier navigation through the site.
- Improve the system for waste dumping.
- Establish bank branches.
- Facilitate purchase of land and expansion.
- Improve security measures.

## **B. Al Bireh Industrial Area**

The Al Bireh industrial area is located in the northern part of Al Bireh and occupies an area of approximately 232 acres. The municipality of Al Bireh is currently planning to make available another 117 acres for future expansion. The Al Bireh industrial area is home to 80 businesses employing approximately 500 workers. Businesses operate in a number of sectors, most notably maintenance and repair of vehicles and the manufacturing of furniture. There are also a number of shops dealing with metal works and other aspects of production.

### **1. Current Utilities and Infrastructure**

The road network within the Al-Bireh industrial area is inadequate and needs to be reconstructed and paved and pedestrian sidewalks must be constructed. The sewage and drainage systems do not currently cover the entirety of the industrial area and need to be expanded within the current zone as well as to the area under development. The area is also facing difficulties disposing of solid waste. Electrical infrastructure was poorly planned, and in some cases impedes the movement of trucks and large vehicles.

The area of land currently allocated to the Al Bireh industrial area is not adequate to meet industrial demand, with a number of industry owners demanding that more land be added to the zone in order to expand factories and warehouses, thus generating employment. More than 60 factories are currently operating outside of the industrial area.

### **2. Impact of utility and infrastructure upgrades on employment**

The following results show employment figures prior to the Intifada (September 2000), current employment, and potential employment under three scenarios of utility infrastructure upgrade and access to supplies, employees, and markets.

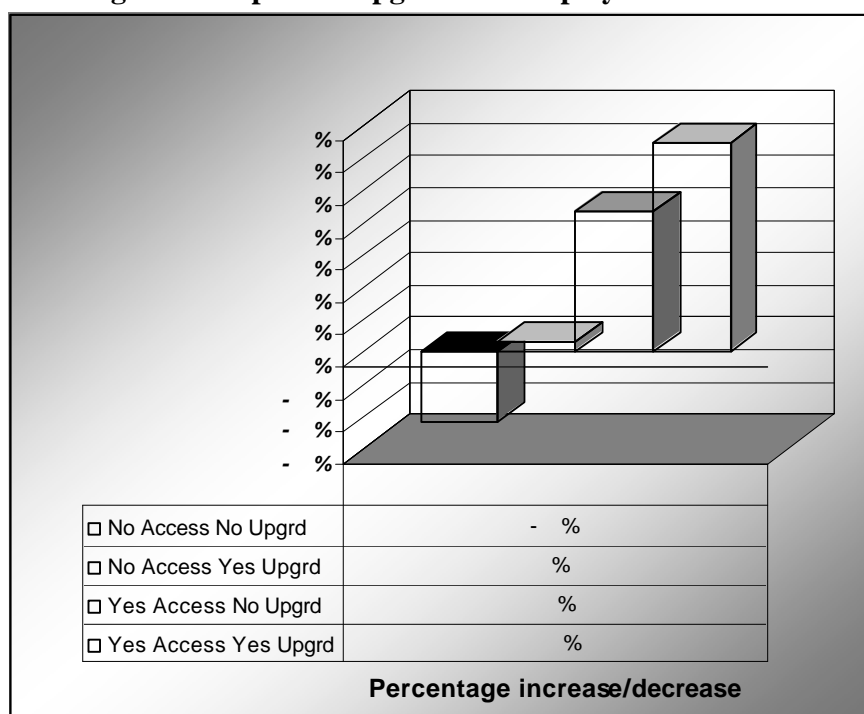
- Question 1 (Q1): What was the level of employment prior to the Intifada (September 2000)?
- Question 2 (Q2): What is the current level of employment, with the current infrastructure utility capacity and current restricted access to supplies, employees, and markets?
- Question 3 (Q3): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets remains restricted?
- Question 4 (Q4): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?
- Question 5 (Q5): What is the expected employment level if the current industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is not upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?



**Table 2: Summary of Employment Results of Al Bireh Industrial Area**

Business Line	No.	Total and Percentage change based on current employment	Q 1	No Access		Yes Access	
				Q2 No Upgrd	Q3 Yes Upgrd	Q5 No Upgrd	Q4 Yes Upgrd
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	17	Total	124	75	86	140	173
		% Change		-40%	15%	87%	131%
Manufacture of non-metallic products	7	Total	119	59	59	115	136
		% Change		-50%	0%	95%	131%
Manufacturing of furniture wood, and profiles	7	Total	28	17	19	27	34
		% Change		-39%	12%	59%	100%
Workshops	11	Total	66	33	37	63	80
		% Change		-50%	12%	91%	142%
Others	8	Total	141	89	89	166	203
		% Change		-37%	0%	87%	128%
Grand Total	50	Total	478	273	290	511	626
		% Change		-43%	6%	87%	129%

Source: Survey results

**Figure 2: Impact of Upgrade on Employment-Al Bireh**

- No Access/No Upgrade Q2: Since the beginning of Intifada, total employment decreased by 43 percent with the most notable decrease in workshop and manufacturing of non metallic products sectors (50 percent each).

- No Access/Yes Upgrade Q3: If the political situation will not change, thus access to the industrial area continues to be difficult; the upgrade of the industrial area would generate six percent increase in employment.
- Yes Access Q5 and Q4: If the political situation improved, thus the industrial area is accessible, and accompanied with upgrading of the infrastructure, employment would increase by 129 percent, far exceeding its levels prior to the Intifada. However, if the political situation improved without upgrading the infrastructure, employment would increase by 87 percent, also exceeding its levels prior to Intifada. By isolating the political factor effect on employment (Q5- Q4), the potential increase in employment as a result of the upgrade is about 42 percent.

In conclusion, the results show that in general employment in the Ramallah industrial area would increase 42 percent as a result of the upgrade; limited access has a serious impact on the ability of business to recover, to compensate for the lost skilled labor, on cash flow, on purchasing power and other business viability factors.

*For more details, refer to Annex 1.*

### 3. Specific Respondent Recommendations

The following are respondents' recommendations to improve the services and general environment of the Al Bireh industrial area:

- Reconstruct streets and build sidewalks.
- Improve the network of roads and install lighting.
- Create a special loan fund for the industrial area.
- Establish bank branches.
- Establish information centers for the benefit of businesses.
- Improve street-cleaning services.
- Improve water distribution system.
- Establish new warehouses.

## C. Hebron Industrial Area

The Hebron industrial area is located in the southern part of the city within the H2 zone, currently under full Israeli control. The industrial area is divided into three main locations: the Wadi El Aadi region, the Al Fihs region, and the Al Sarsouriyah region. The industrial area covers more than 10,000 acres, making the Hebron industrial area the largest industrial zone in the West Bank. There are 435 businesses operating in the Hebron industrial area with more than 3,000 employees. The largest number of businesses are in the stone and marble cutting and shaping industry. Other businesses include blacksmiths, manufacture of food and clothing products, leather tanning, and the maintenance and repair of vehicles.

### 1. Current Utilities and Infrastructure

The Hebron industrial area is poorly organized and developed. No sewage network exists and the electrical network is inefficient and often disconnected. Roads and streets are in a severe state of disrepair and many smaller roads are not paved. Liquid waste is expelled from a number of the stone industrial plants and the costs of removal and disposal are very high. There are also problems with access to water. There is currently no network and the industrial zone must depend upon wells and water tanks.

### 2. Impact of utility and infrastructure upgrades on employment

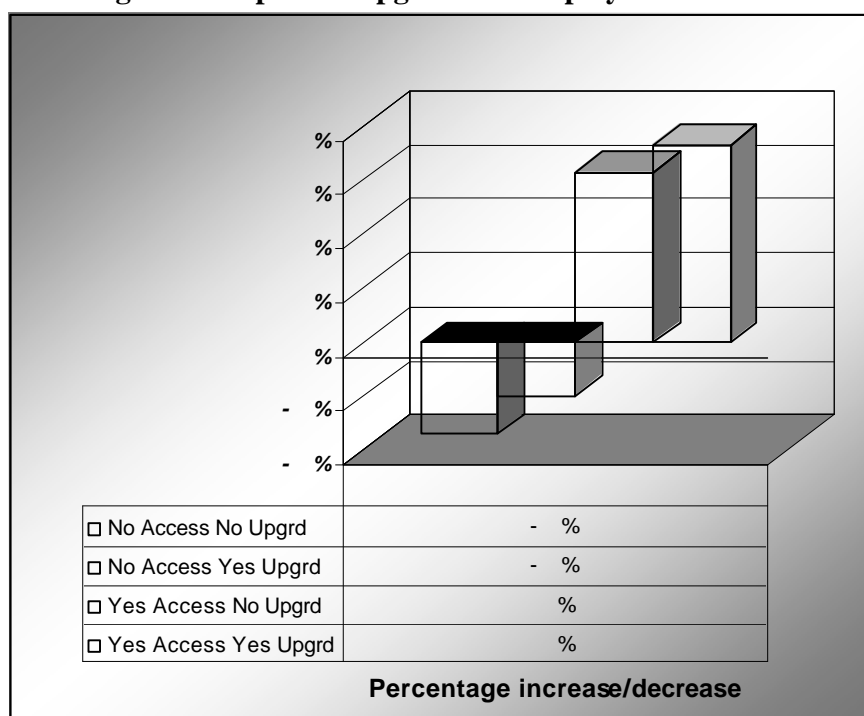
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- Question 3 (Q3): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets remains restricted?
- Question 4 (Q4): What is the expected employment level if the industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?
- Question 5 (Q5): What is the expected employment level if the current industrial area infrastructure utility capacity is not upgraded and access to supplies, employees, and markets becomes free and open?

**Table 3: Summary of Employment Results of Hebron Industrial Area**

Business Line	No.	Total and Percentage change based on current employment	Q 1	No Access		Yes Access	
				Q2 No Upgrd	Q3 Yes Upgrd	Q5 No Upgrd	Q4 Yes Upgrd
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	4	Total	34	24	20	46	47
		% Change		-29%	-17%	92%	96%
Manufacture of non-metallic products	46	Total	482	305	231	503	536
		% Change		-37%	-24%	65%	76%
Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	3	Total	56	46	46	61	65
		% Change		-18%	0%	33%	41%
Others	7	Total	42	29	25	48	52
		% Change		-31%	-14%	66%	79%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>700</b>
		<b>% Change</b>		<b>-34%</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>73%</b>

Source: Survey results

**Figure 3: Impact of Upgrade on Employment-Hebron**

- No Access/No Upgrade Q2: Since the beginning of Intifada, total employment decreased by 34 percent with the least decrease in the manufacturing of furniture, wood and profiles (14 percent).
- No Access/Yes Upgrade Q3: If the political situation will not change, thus access to the industrial area continues to be difficult; the upgrade of the industrial area would not generate employment. On the contrary, employment will continue to decrease by about 20 percent.

- Yes Access Q5 and Q4: If the political situation improved, thus the industrial area is accessible, and accompanied with upgrading of the infrastructure, employment would increase by 73 percent, exceeding its levels prior to the Intifada. However, if the political situation improved without upgrading the infrastructure, employment would increase by 63 percent, also exceeding its levels prior to Intifada. By isolating the political factor effect on employment (Q5- Q4), the potential increase in employment as a result of the upgrade is about 10 percent.

In conclusion, unlike Ramallah and Al Bireh, businesses in Hebron believe that the impact of upgrade would only have a positive impact on employment if the political situation improved; limited access has a serious impact on the ability of business to recover, to compensate for the lost skilled labor, on cash flow, on purchasing power and other business viability factors.

*For more details, refer to Annex 1.*

### 3. Specific Respondent Recommendations

The following are respondents' recommendations to improve the services and general environment of the Hebron industrial area:

- Improve and expand roads.
- Improve and expand electricity distribution systems.
- Develop water distribution systems.
- Develop solid waste removal system.
- Develop a sewage system.

## V. Comments on Employment Projections

Family businesses and those providing essential products in each of the industrial areas have been able to maintain a fairly steady level of employment. Some businesses have avoided more extreme layoffs by reducing wages, paying employees based on actual hours worked, or reducing vacation days.

Survival for factories in these industrial areas depends largely on improvement of the political situation. Businesses could operate much more efficiently with the removal of roadblocks, lifting of travel restrictions, increased access to international markets, and increased access to raw materials needed for production. Business owners also believe that the reconstruction and up-grading of industrial area utilities and infrastructure will increase job opportunities and overall levels of employment for the future.

## Ramallah LIE

Q 1 Prior to Intifada employment - Prior to Sept 2000?

Q 2 Current employment?

Q 3 If the industrial area is upgraded ( infrastructure) and the political situation unchanged, what is the expected employment?

Q 4 If the industrial area is upgraded ( infrastructure) and the political situation improved, what is the expected employment?

Q 5 If the industrial area is not upgraded ( infrastructure) and the political situation improved, what is the expected employment?

No.	Business Line	Company Name	Contact Name	Telephone	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q5
	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles								
1	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Ahmad Arrefa'I Garage	Ahmad M. Badr	2956225	6	4	4	8	7
2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Al-Jeel Garage	Elias Shamyeh	2953100	7	4	4	7	6
3	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Hania Co. for Trade and Contracting	Mohammad Haniyyeh	2901257	5	3	3	5	5
4	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Mo'taz Garage	Moutaz A. Ya'aqob	2988569	5	2	2	7	4
5	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Palestinian Car Co.	Nael Masoud	059295522	80	42	21	52	50
	<b>Total</b>				<b>103</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-47%</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>31%</b>
	Manufacturing of non-metallic products								
6	Cutting, shaping and finishing of marble	Karah Granite and Stone Co.	Hisham ElAjouli	2956584	17	17	17	22	19
7	Cutting, shaping and finishing of marble	Abu Shamma Co for Marble and Granite	Mohammad I. Abu Shamma	2901127	6	6	6	9	8
8	Cutting, shaping and finishing of marble	Al Aroui Granite and Stone Co.	Saleh Nazzal	2987159	5	3	3	6	5
9	Cutting, shaping and finishing of marble	Birzeit Stone Company	Mahmoud Qa'war	2984975	12	6	6	12	11
10	Cutting, shaping and finishing of marble	Geneva Co.	Hasan Asfour	2966888	24	10	14	24	21
	<b>Total</b>				<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-34%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>52%</b>
	Manufacturing of chemicals and its products								
11	Manufacturing of tires	Al Jara'I company for tires	Ahmad Al Jarra'i	2902047	4	2	2	5	4
12	Manufacturing of plastic products	Arastic Co	Ashraf Abu Ramadan	2981128	25	15	10	25	22
13	Manufacture of paint	Dulux Co.	Tareq Abbas	2960080	4	4	8	8	6
14	Manufacturing of plastic products	Jersalem Plastic Co.	Ahed ElAsmar	2984613	9	9	9	13	12
15	Manufacturing of detergent and cosmetics	Jerusalem Pharmaceutical Co.	Abed ElMajeed Husain	2957157	16	23	12	26	23
16	Manufacturing of plastic products	National Co for Plastic Industry	Issa Shehada	2957053	5	3	3	7	6
17	Manufacturing of plastic products	Rabah Co.	Emad Rabah	2987559	12	12	12	20	18
18	Manufacturing of plastic products	Rami Plastic Factory	Khaled Al Zghayyar	2959530	8	5	5	8	7
	<b>Total</b>				<b>83</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>98</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-12%</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>34%</b>
	Manufacturing of food and beverages								
19	Manufacturing of prepared animal feeds	AL Murouj Company for Man.&Tra. poultry seeds	Ayman Barakat	2963070	11	6	6	6	8
20	Manufacturing of dairy and food products	Al Salwa Co.	Taher Dweiyat	2951569	33	33	33	35	30
21	Manufacturing of prepared animal feeds	Al Ta'awiniyyeh Company for poultry seeds	Sayf El Dein Al Deek	2955534	6	5	6	10	9
22	Manufacturing of soft drinks	Coca Cola Co.	Nagham Ziyadeh	2987559	200	118	200	350	330
23	Manufacturing of baky products	Hettin Bakery	Mohammad A. Saleh	2959750	3	2	2	3	2
24	Manufacturing of dairy and food products	Rayyan Dairy Co.	Naem Atton	2984737	35	20	20	26	23
	<b>Total</b>				<b>288</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>402</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-36%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>134%</b>	<b>118%</b>
	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles								
25	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Al Ameen Co.	Omar Ameen	2955305	40	30	45	50	45
26	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Alam Al Khrattah (Blacksmithing)	Issa ElShafi'i	2955928	8	5	5	8	7
27	Office installations	Alem Al-Mohandison Co	Maher Al-Shalabi	2984970	10	8	8	16	15
28	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Al-Mimi for Construction Materials	Fuad Al-Mimi	2956590	30	23	23	40	35
29	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	American Furniture Co	Saed El Ajouli	2961711	6	10	14	14	13
30	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Berlino German kitchens	Kamal Khoujah	2964180	12	5	5	20	6
31	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	J.M Profile	Rabe'e Khoffash	2264940	11	11	11	14	13
32	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Ma'ay'a Factories Co.	Ghaleb Ma'ayyah	2956979	30	12	15	35	30
33	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Rebhi Al-Sayej Carpentership	Ribhi Sayegh	2959417	4	2	1	3	2
34	Manufacturing of furniture, wood, and profiles	Zuhdi El Ajouli Carpentry	Zuhdi ElAjouli	2960502	10	6	6	12	10
	<b>Total</b>				<b>161</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-30%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>57%</b>

## ANNEX 1

## The Impact of Upgrading the Industrial Estate of Ramallah on Employment

No.	Business Line	Company Name	Contact Name	Telephone	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q5
	Workshops								
35	Aluminum Works	Al Matbakh Al Asri (Contemporary Kitchens)	Ahmad Bader	055213733	3	2	2	5	4
36	Aluminum Works	Al Rantisi for Industrial Trade Co.	Mustafa ElRantisi	2984717	10	7	7	15	14
37	Aluminum Works	Al Rimawi for Aluminum	Muthanna ElRimawi	2901020	4	3	3	4	3
38	Aluminum Works	Al Sabbah Aluminum Shop	Salim Sabbah	2902548	9	2	2	9	8
39	Aluminum Works	Al-Innabi Co.	Saed Nasser	052419100	5	2	2	7	6
40	Aluminum Works	Vinessia Co.	Salam Ameen	2956069	25	4	7	25	22
41	Maintenance of motors	Issa Asfour Garage	Issa Asfour	059783091	3	2	3	4	4
	<b>Total</b>				<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-63%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>214%</b>	<b>177%</b>
	Others								
42	Casting of iron	Al Sabbah Blacksmith shop	Sam Nawwas	052611851	1	1	1	4	3
43	Manufacturing of paper and its products	Dalia Co for Cartoon	Ayman Subaih	2954013	20	11	20	30	26
44	Manufacturing of paper and its products	Fine Co.	Odeh El Shami	2986940	15	15	80	80	73
45	Gas supply for household consumption	Golden Co for Gaz	Raed Shameya	2956336	12	9	9	18	16
46	Pharmaceutical and medical equipment	Medical Imports and Services	Khaled El Afifi	2959373	59	59	69	69	60
47	Trade of heavy equipment and electrical generators	Palestinian company for tractors	Mustafa Abu Hasan	2901993	55	26	30	40	35
48	Manufacture of metal products	Platinum Co for Metal Industry	Nader Abu Awwad	2901965	15	6	6	20	18
49	Trade and transportations	Transportation and General Trade Co	Suleiman Alhaj Yassin	2954771	20	8	8	50	30
50	Printing materials	Techno-graph for Advertising and Publicity	Walid Jadallah	059870518	5	2	2	7	6
	<b>Total</b>				<b>202</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>267</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-32%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>132%</b>	<b>95%</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>960</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>1140</b>
	<b>% change based on current employment</b>					<b>-35%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>82%</b>